

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and probably to-morrow;
moderate west winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 50; lowest, 35.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 150.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1919.—Copyright, 1919, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

AGREEMENT ON REVENUE BILL IS ANNOUNCED

Measure May Be Presented
to Both Houses Late
This Week.

KITCHIN IS DEFEATED

Repeal of Zone Rates on
Second Class Matter Is
Provided.

SENATE WINS OIL FIGHT

80 Per Cent. War Profits Tax
Stands—Minor Items to
Be Adjusted.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The conferees of the House and Senate on the \$5,000,000,000 revenue bill announced to-day through Senator Simmons (N. C.) that they had "reached the basis of agreement" on all matters heretofore in serious controversy.

This was accepted to mean that there was no longer danger of a deadlock between the managers on the part of the two houses. The three points heretofore in most serious disagreement have been the war profits tax schedule, the inheritance taxes and the second class mail rates.

According to Senator Simmons the disposition of these three vital subjects is now certain. The question of an actual rather than a tentative agreement on the whole measure is now in sight, and the more optimistic members of the conference predicted that before the end of the present week the revenue measure as redrafted by the conferees would be ready for presentation in the House.

Vital Differences Overcome.

"We have reached the basis of agreement on the substance of the bill," was the phrase employed by Chairman Simmons in making the announcement. "Further than that I am not privileged to tell you anything yet," he continued, "but the vital differences have been overcome and the announcement of the agreement may be expected just as soon as we have had time to effect coordination of lower details."

"Of course in reaching this agreement with regard to the fundamental points heretofore in controversy there are various collateral items of the bill which must be adjusted to meet the requirements of the agreements on the more important features. For example, the recent agreement as to the acceptance of the House features governing insurance require that changes must be made in the bill at several points to make them uniform and to coordinate them with the phraseology which to-day's agreement will require in the bill."

Gossip in Capitol circles to-day indicated that Representative Dixon (Ind.), Democrat, and Fordney (Mich.) and Moore (Penn.), Republicans, had yielded views to those of the Senate managers in these particulars, leaving Mr. Kitchen and Representative Rainey (Ill.), the other two Democrats, to sustain the House contentions against over-weighing odds.

Features of Agreement.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—A basis for complete agreement on the war revenue bill was reached to-day by the Senate and House conferees. Senator Simmons, chairman of the Senate managers, announced that virtually all important questions remaining in dispute, including the war excess profits rates, had been agreed upon and that all possibility of a deadlock and failure of the bill had passed.

Announcement of the conference agreement on the war profits and other excess disputes was deferred, but it was said that it would be made Wednesday or Thursday, when a reprint of the bill finally adopted by the conferees would be presented to the Senate and House late this week and the conferees hope it will be adopted by the House next week and the bill sent to President Wilson in Paris for his approval.

On basis of agreement on the measure was upon three bitterly contested questions—war excess profits taxes, the Senate allowances to oil and gas interests and the Senate amendment to repeal the existing zone system of second class mail rates. It was stated that in harmonizing differences on these basic disputes the conferees agreed to an increase of the Senate war excess profits rates, adopted the oil provision for a tax exemption of 20 per cent. on bona fide sales of oil and gas wells and mines. This provision, designed to protect and stimulate production, was approved by the House managers, but they finally yielded after the Senate conferees had insisted the higher rates on war excess profits.

Corporation Profits Tax.

This agreement on war excess profits taxes for 1919, it was stated, provided for retention of the Senate rate of 30 per cent. on corporations net income in excess of credits and not in excess of 25 per cent. of invested capital, for income from 60 to 85 per cent. on income in excess of 20 per cent. and for retention of the 80 per cent. tax on war excess profits. The higher rates are strongly urged by Representative Kitchen and other of the House managers.

The Senate conferees were reported to have won their fight for retention of the zone provision for a tax exemption of 20 per cent. on bona fide sales of oil and gas wells and mines. This provision, designed to protect and stimulate production, was approved by the House managers, but they finally yielded after the Senate conferees had insisted the higher rates on war excess profits.

Elimination of the second class postage amendment generally had been expected. The proposal has been bitterly

Anti-Immigration Proposal Opposed

PARIS, Jan. 27.—George Nicoll Barnes, labor representative on the British Peace Delegation, to-day told members of the American press that European labor, while it was unable to take measures to prevent its passage, was strongly against such a law as that proposed by the American Federation of Labor prohibiting immigration to the United States for some years after the signing of the peace treaty.

OCEAN FREIGHT RATE CUT 66 P. C.

U. S. Shipping Board at Once
Acts on Reduction Made by
British Vessel Owners.

EXPORT GOODS AFFECTED

New American Tariff Meets
English Challenge at Practically All Angles.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The United States Shipping Board ordered sweeping reductions to-night in transatlantic freight rates to meet the price cutting announcement made earlier in the day by British ship owners.

The new British rates are for other than Government cargo and amount to approximately 66-2/3 per cent. on shipments from the United States to the United Kingdom. The answer of the Shipping Board to the first shot in the rate war was a virtually similar reduction in tariff charges between Atlantic and Gulf ports and ports in the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands.

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Private Owners Make Cut.

When the new British rates were announced earlier in the day, explanation was made that they had been established by owners of vessels and not by the British Ministry of Shipping. It was said the British ship owners have at their disposal, from Government requisition, from 20 to 80 per cent. of the cargo space in their ships, and that the reduced rates apply to practically all export commodities.

The Shipping Board's new rates meet the British rates, it was said, at practically every angle. The new rate to the United Kingdom is \$1 per 100 pounds, or 50 cents a cubic foot. The old rate was \$66 a ton. The new rate to Havre, Bordeaux, Antwerp and Rotterdam is \$1.25 per 100 pounds, or 65 cents a cubic foot, against the old rate of \$66 a ton.

France and Italy Affected.

The new rate to Marseilles, Cette, Genoa and Naples is \$1.60 per 100 pounds, or 85 cents a cubic foot. The old rates to those ports ranged from \$71.50 to \$75 a ton.

At the same time the Shipping Board made public a new schedule of rates from Atlantic and Gulf ports to India as follows: To Colombo and Calcutta, \$1.10 per 100 pounds or 60 cents per cubic foot, against an old rate of \$45 a ton. The rate cut, while expected, caused a mild sensation in local shipping circles. Shipping men said they did not expect such large rate reductions by the British shipowners. Rather, they anticipated a series of smaller reductions, but it was explained by officials of the Cunard line that this had been discussed before the new rates were announced.

NEW RATES AFFECT UNLOADED CARGOES

British Cuts Larger Than Expected in Local Circles.

A. E. Clegg, assistant director of operations and head of the New York office of the Shipping Board, said that the new rates will affect all cargoes not yet loaded, even if they already are on the docks. "It had been decided some time ago," Mr. Clegg said, "to take this step just as soon as the inevitable cut in the British rates was decided upon."

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In shipping circles it was said that some of the goods are held up there awaiting shipment to England, their owners declining to put them aboard ships because they expected the rate reduction to have been greater. The whole situation, said P. A. S. Franklin, vice-president of the International Mercantile Marine, "will need time to adjust itself. This is a beginning. The whole situation is in a state of beginning as might at first appear. As a matter of fact the new rates are not so much below the old blue book rates as it is not to be denied. The readjusting process is beginning. That is all we can say. The world's commerce cannot, however, get back to anything like a normal, stabilized basis, in my opinion, until after peace is arranged and signed. In the meanwhile, and thereafter, the less Government regulation and interference and rate making will have the better."

Will Kill New Hampshire Flier.

ARCATA, Fla., Jan. 27.—Lieut. Cyril T. Hunt of Cornish Flat, N. H., was killed here to-day in the fall of an airplane which he was piloting over Carlisle field.

CUMMINS BILL CURBS RIGHT TO RETURN ROADS

Iowa Senator Introduces
Measure to Forbid Arbitrary Action by Hines.

CONGRESS TO DECIDE

Present Time Limit Stays
Unless and Until It's
Changed by New Law.

WORKING OUT PROBLEMS

Next Head of Interstate Commerce Committee Expects
Solution in a Year.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Senator Cummins (Ia.), who will be chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee in the sixty-sixth Congress, addressed the Senate to-day in support of a bill, which he introduced as an amendment to the existing railway control law, which forbids the relinquishment of the lines by the United States Railroad Administration in advance of date fixed by the law, except upon the express direction of Congress. The proposed amendment follows:

That the Federal control of railroads and transportation systems herein and heretofore provided shall continue and during the period of the war and for one year and nine months next following the date of the proclamation by the President of the cessation of hostilities of the treaty of peace, unless Congress otherwise directs.

No right to compensation shall accrue to such owners from and after the date of the relinquishment of the property so relinquished, whether returned at the end of the said period or sooner by direction of Congress.

Reviews Pending Legislation.

Senator Cummins reviewed the proposed legislation introduced in both houses since the Government took the lines and Mr. Clegg's recommendation for a continuance of Government control for five years.

"Mr. Clegg stated with reasonable clearness when before our committee that the railway systems probably would be returned to their owners at the end of the war, but the return of the roads before war legislation is enacted by Congress would be a universal disaster. It has been declared that more than one-third of the railroad mileage of the United States would be in the hands of receivers within sixty days. Members of the committee believe that within a year some enduring Government plan of control can be arranged."

Thinks Extra Session Needed.

"Will an extra session of Congress be necessary to effect such a result?" asked Senator Thomas (Cal.).

"In my judgment a special session will be necessary," answered Mr. Cummins. "I believe there should be an extra session, but otherwise the committee could work in the interim and thus make possible the accomplishment of the desired result within the year period."

"The bill I propose," gives the country until twenty-one months after the war to make new arrangements. This is the same period as that fixed at present. Unless some such bill is passed and the President is guided by the advice of his Director-General the United States will see a financial calamity such as it never has known before."

5 YEAR RAIL RULE

VITAL, SAYS M'ADOO

Necessary to Coordinate Roads With Waterways.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Jan. 27.—W. G. McAdoo, former Director-General of Railroads and former Secretary of the Treasury, made public to-day a telegram in which he urged five year Government control of the railroads as a necessity for the development of inland waterways and for the coordination of the railroads and waterways with the new American merchant marine.

The telegram, addressed to Albert Krell, chairman of the Miami and Erie Improvement committee of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, was sent in response to an invitation to attend an inland waterways meeting to-day at Defiance, Ohio. The message said:

"Regret it is impossible for me to attend your inland waterways meeting at Defiance January 27."

"It seems to me futile to expend great sums of money on the development of our inland waterways unless our Government adopts an intelligent policy about railroad control. The future of waterways development is absolutely dependent upon a Government control which will enforce the operation of the waterways and the railroads and a coordinated and articulated system which will give the people the benefits of an

Continued on Fifth Page.

YANKS, BESET BY RED LEGIONS, HOLD THIN LINE

Big Bolshevik Army Harries
Weary Little Force
of Isolated Allies.

SHENKURSK TRAP FAILS

American, Russian and
English Troops Escape
by Swamp Trail.

ENEMY DRIVE REPULSED

Soldiers Making Way to Archangel in Good Spirits Despite Horrors of Cold.

By the Associated Press.

ARCHANGEL, Jan. 26 (delayed).—The Bolsheviks are now on the offensive, with infantry or artillery or both, against four of the seven thin columns of the Allies and Russians which have penetrated southward through the frozen forest swamps of the Province of Archangel.

Last night the enemy entered Shenskursk while the tired column of Americans, Russians and British, which had evacuated Shenskursk, marched in a roundabout detour over the deep snow on the road by a swamp trail, evading a force of several hundred of the enemy who waited on the main highroad to trap the column in its retreat.

Troops in Good Spirits.

In good spirits, despite long marches in the cold and ten days of hard fighting, the Americans and the other troops of the allied force were to-day at Shenskursk, approximately thirty miles north of Shenskursk on the Vaga River. The enemy apparently is sending patrols to follow the retreating troops, but up to this morning no further attacks had been made on this sector.

Saturday the Bolsheviks attacked the allied positions at Tarevo, a village some forty miles east of Shenskursk in the sector between the Vaga River and the Vologda Railroad. They were repulsed with heavy losses. The Americans, British and Russian troops fighting with valor that the enemy column which attacked on the left of Tarevo, along the Kotchmas road, retired in considerable disorder, leaving twenty men dead in the snow, mowed down by the allied machine gun fire.

A large enemy column was spotted by the American artillery and retreated under a rain of shells.

Bombardment Continues.

On the Vaga River no infantry attacks have yet developed, although the enemy artillery continues a heavy bombardment at Tuglas. On the Vologda Railroad the enemy's armored train continues to shell the allied positions, and recently his patrols, moving over frozen trails in the swamps which were impassable in the summer, have attempted bombing raids against American outposts.

The Bolsheviks captured a large store of provisions at Shenskursk, which the garrison was unable to burn for fear of revealing the intention to withdraw. All the American guns were either removed or rendered useless.

The American and allied airplanes continued active Saturday and attacked with machine guns enemy columns marching into Shenskursk.

The Withdrawal from Shenskursk

was carried out successfully. A number of wounded in the American hospital were removed in sleds. There was little or no interference from the Bolsheviks. A large number of peasants and Russian partisan troops also moved out with the American forces.

Bolshevik Driving Hard.

The Bolsheviks have apparently begun in earnest their drive to drive the Allies into the White Sea by March. The situation, however, is well in hand and Russian troops trained in Archangel are being added to the allied forces. Isolated positions like Shenskursk, however, may have to be given up.

In the fighting near Shenskursk Russian troops fought side by side with the Americans, British and French with great bravery. Allied airplanes, despite the severe cold, flew low over the roads wherever the slow moving Bolshevik advance transports were seen and bombs were dropped on them. The aviators also attacked the Bolsheviks with machine gun fire.

The Bolshevik offensive began with small raids and a bombardment of Padanga, which was the most southerly position held by the Allies on this front.

Continued on Third Page.

Prefer U. S. Cigarettes to Money in Germany

LIEUT. EDWARD F. THOMPSON

of Company C, Second Army Military Police Battalion, writes: "They don't have cigarettes in Germany, and a good American smoke always tastes good, cheering us up like a fine day after a month of rainy days."

Many soldiers are sending their thanks to donors to the smoke fund. Quotations from some of the cards may be read on page 8.

WARNING! THE SUN TO-BACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

Continued on Fifth Page.

NEUTRALS ASK FOR VOICE IN LEAGUE; SWISS PRESIDENT SEEKS AID OF U. S.; 19 SMALL POWERS WON OVER BY BIG 5

LITTLE NATIONS ALL PLACATED

Belgium, Serbia, Greece and
Others on War Blame and
Other Committees.

DELEGATES ARE NAMED

Jules Cambon Presides at
Harmonious Meeting and
Discontent Vanishes.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Representatives of the smaller Powers attending the Peace Conference held a meeting to-day to name their representatives on the Conference committees. The five great Powers named their representatives last Saturday at the time that the size of the representations of the small Powers was fixed.

Apparently a satisfactory solution of the problem was reached to-day. Under the arrangement Belgium will be represented on each of the committees and Serbia will have representation on three.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—The Peace Conference to-day made a distinct gain when the nineteen small Powers gave full adhesion to the organization formulated by the five great Powers, thus securing a united front of the great and small Powers at the outset of the work on the main subjects before the members of the commission.

Jules Cambon Presides.

This was largely due to the skilful direction of Jules Cambon, French delegate and former Ambassador at Washington, who was designated by the council of the great Powers to preside over the meeting of the small Powers held this afternoon. This meeting convened at the Foreign Office at 3 o'clock, at the same time the council of the great Powers met, the two separate gatherings proceeding simultaneously, one in the office of M. Pichon, the Foreign Minister, and the other in the Salle de la Paix.

For a time there was some apprehension of the sequel to the different viewpoints expressed at Saturday's conference, but to-day's meeting of the small Powers was without incident or revelation of the claims then set up for increased representation on the various committees.

Belgium, Serbia, Rumania and all the other small Powers had their full delegations at the afternoon meeting.

M. Cambon, in opening the meeting, took occasion to allude to the great part Belgium had taken in the war. He then began to read the part played by Serbia, Rumania, Greece and the others. This dissipated any lingering shadows of disagreement, and the meeting proceeded with entire harmony to designate the membership of the small Powers on the commission.

Official List of Appointees.

The official statement, giving the names of the members appointed, follows:

"The representatives of the Powers who met to-day agreed that the afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Quai d'Orsay under the presidency of M. Jules Cambon, Ambassador and French delegate to the Peace Conference, to appoint members of the missions in accordance with the decisions of the plenary session of Saturday, January 25. The following were appointed:

League of Nations—Paul Hymans, Belgium; Epitacio Pessoa, Brazil; Wellington Koo, plenipotentiary, China; M. R. Vesnitch, Serbia; Jaime Batskalka Reis, plenipotentiary, Portugal.

Responsibility for the War—Belgium, not yet appointed; Serbia, Rumania, Yovanovitch, Rumania; Mr. Rosenthal, M. R. Vesnitch, Poland; not yet appointed.

International Labor Legislation

Belgium, M. Vanderveelde and M. Mahaim; Cuba, A. S. Rustamant; Poland, Jan. 27, plenipotentiary; Greece, M. Coronakis; Serbia, M. Trumbitch; Uruguay, Carlos Blanco.

Regulation of Ports, Waterways and Railroads

Belgium, not yet appointed; China, H. E. Thomas and C. T. Wang, plenipotentiary; Greece, M. Coronakis; Serbia, M. Trumbitch; Uruguay, Carlos Blanco.

BILL SEEKS TO BAR BERGER FROM SEAT

Measure Includes All Indicted for Disloyalty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—A bill designed to prevent Victor Berger of Milwaukee, Representative-elect from Wisconsin, from being seated as a member of the House was introduced to-day by Representative Clark (Fla.), Democrat, and referred to the House Judiciary Committee.

Berger was convicted recently of violation of the espionage act.

Under the bill any official or employee of the Government indicted or convicted on charges involving his loyalty or violation of any law would be prevented from holding office or receiving compensation from the Government. In the event of acquittal or the reversal of a conviction the official or employee might assume his duties, but the suspended salary would be payable only to holders of an elective office.

Serbia's King Is Seriously Ill.

BARCEL, Jan. 27.—King Peter of Serbia, who has been ill, has suffered a new attack and is said to be in a serious condition, according to advices from Ljubach.

American Troops Will Remain on the Rhine as Originally Planned

PARIS, Jan. 27.—The committee appointed by the Supreme Council to consider how many allied and American troops shall be kept as an Army of Occupation held a meeting to-day and received reports from experts concerning the situation on the Rhine and in Germany.

Progress, it is reported, was made in clearing up the situation, but much remains to be done before the committee is in a position to make a final recommendation to the Supreme Council concerning the exact number of soldiers of each nationality required for garrison purposes in Germany and the maintenance of the frontier against any possible contingency.

It is learned that the determination of the American War Department to return the troops now in Europe to their homes will not be affected by any decisions reached by the committee. There will be no departure from the plan arranged for the return of the troops, allowance having been made in advance for the retention in Germany and Russia of all American soldiers regarded as forming a fair quota for the United States.

CZAR SLAIN ON FAKE CHARGES

Soviet, Alarmed by Czechoslovak Success, Accused
Royal Family.

DROVE REDS INTO FURY

Russian Noble Describes Last
Hour of Doomed Ruler
and Family.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the
London Times Service.

THE HAVRE, Jan. 27.—Count A. A. Tolstoy, who recently spent some days in Berlin, furnished the Russian paper Wremja, published there, some particulars of the murder of the Czar's family at Ekaterinburg. He said the local Soviet became convinced in the middle of July that, seeing the Czechoslovak and Serbian troops were making a continuous advance, the city could not be held by the undisciplined Red Guards. It then began to remove arms, food and supplies from the city in all haste. At the same time it spread the rumor, apparently intentionally, that the Siberian troops, wished to liberate the Rumanoffs in order to restore them. This story attained its object. The Red garrison became worked up and demanded that the Czar's whole family and all those sharing his captivity should be put out of the way.

On July 16 the Red Guards held a meeting, where passionate reproaches were made against the Council of People's Commissaries and the Workers' and Soldiers' Council. They were accused of having allowed themselves to be bribed by the Czechoslovaks and Czarist conspirators.

Czar's Fate Settled.

The Workers' and Soldiers' Council of Ekaterinburg held a meeting the same evening under the influence of these events. The meeting also was attended by persons employed by the republic. It lasted until 1 o'clock in the morning. The fate of the Czar and his family was then sealed.

The chairman of the Workers' and Soldiers' Council, a worker named Beloborodov, voted first for execution, after him voted Jurofski, chairman of the extraordinary commission. When the decree had been pronounced it was signed by all members. Jurofski and Beloborodov went to the house of an engineer named Ignatoff, where the Czar with his companions lodged, to witness the execution.

A detachment of Red Guards was charged with the carrying out of the execution. The guard did not ask to see the sentence or authenticity. They greeted the verbal announcement with a "hurrah" whereupon the Red Guards, stamping hard and with clattering arms, stormed toward the bedrooms of the Czar's family.

When the Czar and Carolina heard the noise they understood immediately what was afoot and hastily donned their outer garments. The Czar himself dressed the Czarovitch in his military uniform. All then knelt in prayer. The terrified Grand Duchesses clasped each other. The Czarovitch burst into tears and tried to stand, but fell, whereupon the Czar broke off his prayer to take his sick son in his arms. The Carolina continued her prayer.

Told of Their Fate.

The door then opened and Jurofski, followed by the armed Red Guard, entered the apartment. Baroness Buxenwalden, alarmed by the noise, hastened to the Czar and fell beside her in hysterical convulsions. Jurofski, with a devilish laugh, turned to the Czar and said:

"I see you already are prepared?"

"Yes, I am ready," answered the Czar. "Your visit does not concern you alone, however," continued Jurofski roughly. "We shall exterminate your wife and your children also." Then he made a gesture to the Red Guards pointing out to them the Czar's family and Baroness Buxenwalden and shouted:

"Out with them and no compunctions!"

The Red Guards surrounded the condemned persons and drove them out of the door. The Czar went first with his son, who had fallen in a swoon in his arms. The Czar turned deadly pale and swayed, but recovered himself. The Carolina followed.

Continued on Second Page.

"REDS" PARLEY PLAN OPPOSED

Bolshevism Called Threat to
Entire World by Anxious
Russians.

WAR WORRIES INCREASE

Fate of Allied Troops of More
Interest Than Marmora
Conference.

By the Associated Press.

ARCHANGEL, Jan. 26 (delayed).—Officials of the Government of northern Russia are silent regarding the proposal for a conference of the Russian factions on the Princes Islands pending receipt of an official invitation asking them to take part. The official press also has nothing to say, but editorial comment in other newspapers to-day indicates there will probably be strong objection to parleying with the Bolsheviks. The independent newspaper Glebovsky says:

"The proposal to converse with the Bolsheviks is similar to the proposal made by the Pope during the war for the Allies to converse with the Hohenzollerns. At that time the Allies answered that they did not trust the Germans and that they would not talk with murderers and criminals. In the same way and with analogous motives it is necessary to state clearly that it is impossible to hold conversation with the Bolsheviks."

"Bolshevism, like imperialism before the debate in Germany, is not only a threat to Russia, but to the entire world."

Before learning of the Peace Conference proposal, President Tchakovsky called for Paris and the other officials, particularly in the military branch, are more worried over the present problem of the fate of the American and other Allies' one and have set a great supply inland to draw upon, while the Allies are only meagrely equipped with artillery.

RUSSIAN FACTIONS

FAIL TO RESPOND

Silence Retards Plans for
Princes' Island Conference.

Special Wireless Despatch to THE SUN from the
London Times Service.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—The French Government so far has received no direct response from any of the Russian groups to the invitation for a conference at Princes Islands. The anti-Bolshevik press reports and messages sent by the Bolsheviks to Jean Longuet, editor of the French paper, the Socialist leader of France, more or less what attitude has been adopted.

Foreign Minister Pichon this morning was at pains to point out that the invitation in no way implied recognition of the Bolsheviks as a Government any more than it involved recognition of any other groups claiming to represent Russia or parts of Russia. It was, however, idle to deny that the Bolsheviks did not at the present moment play any considerable part in Russian affairs.

It is difficult at present to see what effect can be given to the Allies' intentions as revealed by the Princes' Island decision. The main object was to obtain a truce of the anti-Bolsheviks decline to enter into any compact, direct or indirect, with the Bolsheviks, and if these latter as it seems clear are equally determined to continue fighting, any meeting at Princes Island will be impossible. It remains to be seen whether it will be possible for the Allies to obtain the information and explanation they require in a series of separate consultations. It might be possible if it is deemed advisable to arrange a meeting between the Bolsheviks and the Allies representatives at Princes Island or at some other spot than at Princes Island for the Allies to enter into direct relations with the various representatives of other Russian elements now gathered in Paris.

Belgian Dealers Seek Butter.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 27.—The Union of Belgian Butter Dealers is negotiating with producers in Argentina and Australia with a view to obtaining 25,000 kilograms of butter monthly.

Ador Sees House and Urges Participation in Sessions of Council.

IS COUNTING ON WILSON

Belief That He Is Sympathetic and Will Ask
Interchange of Views.

COLONIES ARE DISCUSSED

American President Said to
Favor Trusteeship Instead
of Surrender to Captors.

By LAWRENCE HILL.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—A new question—that of neutral nations having representation before the Peace Conference at the discussions of the league of nations plans—arose to-day. Gustav Ador, the President of Switzerland, in an interview with Col. E. M. House was emphatic in his stand that the neutrals should participate in some way in these discussions.

The Scandinavian delegates take the same position and have made informal representations that the neutrals believe that they should not be asked in merely to give their assent to the treaty when it has been drafted.

President Wilson is said to be entirely sympathetic toward this view, and immediately will urge that the neutral representatives be allowed to participate informally in all the discussions concerning the league of nations.

Interchange of Views